What Is Claimed Is:

1. A method of winding a coil of a transformer in an inverter of a liquid crystal display including a bobbin wound with a coil and a core introduced into the bobbin, said method comprising:

forming a coil winding part having no protrusion member at the bobbin so as to exclude an interference caused by the protrusion member from a path wound with the coil; and

continuously winding the coil from one side of the coil winding part to another side thereof.

2. The method of winding a coil according to claim 1, wherein the coil is continuously wound from one side of the coil winding part to another side thereof on a zigzag basis in an oblique direction.

3. The method of winding a coil according to claim 1, wherein the coil is continuously wound from one side of the coil winding part to another side thereof such that a number of windings is periodically increased in the vertical direction.

4. The method of winding a coil according to claim 3, wherein a surface of the coil is coated with an adhesive so as to prevent the coil from being collapsed in the winding process.

5. A method of winding a coil of a transformer in an inverter of a liquid crystal display, including a bobbin wound with a coil and a core introduced into the bobbin, said method comprising:

forming a coil winding part having no protrusion member at the bobbin so as to exclude an interference caused by the protrusion member from a path wound with the coil;

winding the coil for each block by a desired winding frequency to provide at least two coil blocks; and

continuously arranging the coil blocks from one side of the coil winding part to another side thereof.

6. The method of winding a coil according to claim 5, wherein the coil is continuously wound from a lower portion to an upper portion such that the coil blocks have a number of windings increased periodically in the horizontal direction.

7. The method of winding a coil according to claim 5, wherein the coil blocks are continuously arranged from one side of the coil winding part to another side thereof on a zigzag basis in an oblique direction.

8. The method of winding a coil according to claim 5, wherein the coil blocks are sequentially connected to each other by the coil.

9. The method of winding a coil according to claim 5, wherein a surface of the coil is coated with an adhesive so as to prevent the coil from collapsing during the winding process.

10. A transformer for driving a lamp of a liquid crystal display, including a bobbin wound with a coil and a core introduced into the bobbin, said transformer comprising:

a bobbin provided with a coil winding part having no protrusion member so as to exclude an interference caused by the protrusion member from a path wound with the coil;

and

said coil continuously wound from one side of the coil winding part to another side thereof.

11. The transformer according to claim 10, wherein the coil is continuously wound from one side of the coil winding part to another side thereof on a zigzag basis in an oblique direction.

12. The transformer according to claim 10, wherein the coil is continuously wound from one side of the coil winding part to another side thereof, such that a number of windings is periodically increased in the vertical direction.

13. The transformer according to claim 12, wherein a surface of the coil is coated with an adhesive so as to prevent the coil from collapsing during the winding process.

14. A transformer for driving a lamp of a liquid crystal display, including a bobbin wound with a coil and a core introduced into the bobbin, said transformer comprising:

a bobbin provided with a coil winding part having no protrusion member so as to exclude an interference caused by the protrusion member from a path wound with the coil; and

at least two coil blocks wound with the coil for each block by a desired winding frequency and continuously arranged from one side of the coil winding part to another side thereof.

15. The transformer according to claim 14, wherein the coil is continuously wound

from a lower portion to an upper portion, such that the coil blocks have a number of windings increased periodically in the horizontal direction.

16. The transformer according to claim 14, wherein the coil blocks are continuously arranged from one side of the coil winding part to another side thereof on a zigzag basis in an oblique direction.

17. The transformer according to claim 14, wherein a surface of the coil is coated with an adhesive so as to prevent the coil from collapsing during the winding process.

18. An inverter of a liquid crystal display including a DC/DC converter for generating a DC voltage, and a DC/AC converter for converting the DC voltage into a high AC voltage suitable for driving a lamp, said inverter comprising:

push-pull switching devices provided at the DC/AC converter to alternately intermit the DC voltage; and

a transformer having a primary side connected to said switching devices and a secondary side connected to said lamp and including a bobbin continuously wound with a coil from one side of a coil winding part having no protrusion member to another side thereof to build up a voltage applied from said switching devices, thereby driving said lamp.

19. An inverter of a liquid crystal display including a DC/DC converter for generating a DC voltage, and a DC/AC converter for converting the DC voltage into a high AC voltage suitable for driving a lamp, said inverter comprising:

push-pull switching devices provided at the DC/AC converter to alternately intermit the DC voltage; and

a transformer having a primary side connected to said switching devices and a secondary side connected to said lamp and including a bobbin continuously arranged with coil blocks wound with a coil by a desired winding frequency from one side of a coil winding part having no protrusion member to another side thereof to build up a voltage applied from said switching devices, thereby driving said lamp.